

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

9 VAC 5 CHAPTER 80.
PERMITS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES.

Part II.
Permit Procedures.

ARTICLE 6.
Permits for New and Modified Stationary Sources.
(replaces 9 VAC 5-80-10 and 11)

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9 VAC 5-80-1100. Applicability.

A. Except as provided in subsection C of this section, the provisions of this article apply to the construction, reconstruction, relocation or modification of any stationary source.

B. The provisions of this article apply throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia.

C. The provisions of this article do not apply to any stationary source, emissions unit or facility that is exempt under the provisions of 9 VAC 5-80-1320. Exemption from the requirement to obtain a permit under this article shall not relieve any owner of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable provisions of regulations of the board or any other applicable regulations, laws, ordinances and orders of the governmental entities having jurisdiction. Any stationary source, emissions unit or facility which is exempt from the provisions of this article based on the criteria in 9 VAC 5-80-1320 but which exceeds the applicability thresholds for any applicable emission standard in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40 (9 VAC 5-40-10 et seq.) if it were an existing source or any applicable standard of performance in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.) shall be subject to the more restrictive of the provisions of either the emission standard in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40 (9 VAC 5-40-10 et seq.) or the standard of performance in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.).

D. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source, to the extent quantifiable, shall be included in determining whether it is subject to this article. The provisions of this article do not apply to a stationary source or modification that would be subject to this article only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the actual emissions of the source or net emissions increase.

E. An affected facility subject to Article 5 (9 VAC 5-50-400 et seq.) of Part II of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 shall not be exempt from the provisions of this article, except where:

1. The affected facility would be subject only to recordkeeping or reporting requirements or both under Article 5 (9 VAC 5-50-400 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50; or
2. The affected facility is constructed, reconstructed or modified at a stationary source which has a current permit for similar affected facilities that requires compliance with emission standards and other requirements that are no less stringent than the provisions of Article 5 (9 VAC 5-50-400 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50.

F. Regardless of the exemptions provided in this article, no owner or other person shall circumvent the requirements of this article by causing or allowing a pattern of ownership or development over a geographic area of a source which, except for the pattern of ownership or development, would otherwise require a permit.

G. Except as provided in 9 VAC 5-80-1310, no provision of this article shall be construed as exempting any stationary source or emissions unit from the provisions of the major new source review program. Accordingly, no provision of the major new source review program regulations shall be construed as exempting any stationary source or emissions unit from this article.

H. Unless specified otherwise, the provisions of this article are applicable to various sources as follows:

1. Provisions referring to "sources," "new or modified sources, or both" or "stationary sources" are applicable to the construction, reconstruction or modification of all stationary sources (including major stationary sources and major modifications) and the emissions from them to the extent that such sources and their emissions are not subject to the provisions of the major new source review program.

2. Provisions referring to "major stationary sources" are applicable to the construction or reconstruction of all major stationary sources subject to this article. Provisions referring to "major modifications" are applicable to major modifications of stationary sources subject to this article.

3. In cases where the provisions of the major new source review program conflict with those of this article, the provisions of the major new source review program shall prevail.

4. Provisions referring to "state and federally enforceable" or "federally and state enforceable" or similar wording shall mean "state-only enforceable" for terms and conditions of a permit designated state-only enforceable under 9 VAC 5-80-1120 F.

9 VAC 5-80-1110. Definitions.

A. For the purpose of applying this article in the context of the Regulations for the Control and Abatement of Air Pollution and related uses, the words or terms shall have the meaning given them in subsection C of this section.

B. As used in this article, all terms not defined here shall have the meaning given them in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 10 (9 VAC 5-10-10 et seq.), unless otherwise required by context.

C. Terms defined.

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions (expressed in tons per year) of a pollutant from a stationary source or portion thereof, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this definition.

1. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The board shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

2. The board may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the emissions unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

3. For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

"Allowable emissions" means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated by using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to state and federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

1. Applicable emission standards;
2. The emission limitation specified as a state and federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date; and
3. Any other applicable emission limitation, including those with a future compliance date.

"Applicable federal requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a source subject to this article (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the administrator through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but have future-effective compliance dates):

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in an implementation plan established pursuant to § 110, § 111(d) or § 129 of the federal Clean Air Act, including any source-specific provisions such as consent agreements or orders.
2. Any limit or condition in any construction permit issued under the new source review program or in any operating permit issued pursuant to the state operating permit program.
3. Any emission standard, alternative emission standard, alternative emission limitation, equivalent emission limitation or other requirement established pursuant to § 112 or § 129 of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.
4. Any new source performance standard or other requirement established pursuant to § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act, and any emission standard or other requirement established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act before it was amended in 1990.
5. Any limitations and conditions or other requirement in a Virginia regulation or program that has been approved by EPA under subpart E of 40 CFR Part 63 for the purposes of implementing and enforcing § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.
6. Any requirement concerning accident prevention under § 112(r)(7) of the federal Clean Air Act.

7. Any compliance monitoring requirements established pursuant to either § 504(b) or § 114(a)(3) of the federal Clean Air Act.

8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under § 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act.

9. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under § 183(f) of the federal Clean Air Act.

10. Any standard or other requirement in 40 CFR Part 55 to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources.

11. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the federal Clean Air Act, unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a permit issued under this article.

12. With regard to temporary sources subject to 9 VAC 5-80-130, (i) any ambient air quality standard, except applicable state requirements, and (ii) requirements regarding increments or visibility as provided in Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) of this part.

"Begin actual construction" means initiation of permanent physical on-site construction of an emissions unit. This includes, but is not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change. With respect to the initial location of a portable emissions unit, this term refers to the delivery of any portion of the portable emissions unit to the site.

"Commence," as applied to the construction, reconstruction or modification of an emissions unit, means that the owner has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and has either:

1. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction, reconstruction or modification of the unit, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

2. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner, to undertake a program of actual construction, reconstruction or modification of the unit, to be completed within a reasonable time.

"Complete application" means that the application contains all the information necessary for processing the application and the provisions of § 10.1-1321.1 of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law have been met. Designating an application

complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the board from requesting or accepting additional information.

"Construction" means fabrication, erection or installation of an emissions unit.

"Emergency" means, in the context of 9 VAC 5-80-1320 B 2, a situation where immediate action on the part of a source is needed and where the timing of the action makes it impractical to meet the requirements of this article, such as sudden loss of power, fires, earthquakes, floods or similar occurrences.

"Emissions cap" means any limitation on the rate of emissions of any regulated air pollutant from one or more emissions units established and identified as an emissions cap in any permit issued pursuant to the new source review program or operating permit program.

"Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant.

"Enforceable as a practical matter" means that the permit contains emission limitations that are enforceable by the board or the department and meet the following criteria:

1. Are permanent;
2. Contain a legal obligation for the owner to adhere to the terms and conditions;
3. Do not allow a relaxation of a requirement of the implementation plan;
4. Are technically accurate and quantifiable;
5. Include averaging times or other provisions that allow at least monthly (or a shorter period if necessary to be consistent with the implementation plan) checks on compliance. This may include, but not be limited to, the following: compliance with annual limits in a rolling basis, monthly or shorter limits, and other provisions consistent with 9 VAC 5-80-1180 and other regulations of the board; and
6. Require a level of recordkeeping, reporting and monitoring sufficient to demonstrate compliance.

"Federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program" means a program for the preconstruction review and approval of new sources or expansions to existing ones in accordance with regulations specified below and promulgated to implement the requirements of § 112 (relating to hazardous air pollutants) of the federal Clean Air Act.

1. The provisions of 40 CFR 61.05, 40 CFR 61.06, 40 CFR 61.07, 40 CFR 61.08 and 40 CFR 61.15 for issuing approvals of the construction of any new source or modification of any existing source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61. These provisions of the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be implemented through this article and Article 1 (9 VAC 5-60-60 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

2. The provisions of 40 CFR 63.5 for issuing approvals to construct a new source or reconstruct a source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, except for subparts B, D and E. These provisions of the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be implemented through this article and Article 2 (9 VAC 5-60-90 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

3. The provisions of 40 CFR 63.50 through 40 CFR 63.56 for issuing Notices of MACT Approval prior to the construction of a new emissions unit. These provisions of the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be implemented through this article and Article 3 (9 VAC 5-60-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

"Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the federal Clean Air Act or that are enforceable under other statutes administered by the administrator. Federally enforceable limitations and conditions include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Emission standards, alternative emission standards, alternative emission limitations, and equivalent emission limitations established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

2. New source performance standards established pursuant to § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act, and emission standards established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act before it was amended in 1990.

3. All terms and conditions in a federal operating permit, including any provisions that limit a source's potential to emit, unless expressly designated as not federally enforceable.

4. Limitations and conditions that are part of an implementation plan established pursuant to § 110, § 111(d) or § 129 of the federal Clean Air Act.

5. Limitations and conditions that are part of a federal construction permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or any construction permit issued under regulations approved by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR Part 51.

6. Limitations and conditions that are part of an operating permit issued pursuant to a program approved by EPA into an implementation plan as meeting

EPA's minimum criteria for federal enforceability, including adequate notice and opportunity for EPA and public comment prior to issuance of the final permit and practicable enforceability.

7. Limitations and conditions in a Virginia regulation or program that has been approved by EPA under subpart E of 40 CFR Part 63 for the purposes of implementing and enforcing § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

8. Individual consent agreements that EPA has legal authority to create.

"Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

"General permit" means a permit issued under this article that meets the requirements of 9 VAC 5-80-1250.

"Hazardous air pollutant" means any air pollutant listed in § 112(b) of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended by 40 CFR 63.60.

"Major modification" means any modification defined as such in 9 VAC 5-80-1710 C or 9 VAC 5-80-2010 C, as may apply.

"Major new source review (major NSR) program" means a program for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new major stationary sources or major modifications under Article 7 (9 VAC 5-80-1400 et seq.), Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) or Article 9 (9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq.) of this part.

"Major stationary source" means any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons or more per year of any regulated air pollutant.

"Minor new source review (minor NSR) program" means a program for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new or modified sources and which do not qualify as new major stationary sources or major modifications under Article 7 (9 VAC 5-80-1400 et seq.), Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) or Article 9 (9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq.) of this part.

"Modification" means any physical change in, change in the method of operation of, or addition to, a stationary source that would result in a net emissions increase of any regulated air pollutant emitted into the atmosphere by the source or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant into the atmosphere not previously emitted, except that the following shall not, by themselves (unless previously limited by permit conditions), be considered modifications under this definition:

1. Maintenance, repair and replacement which the board determines to be routine for a source type and which does not fall within the definition of reconstruction;

2. An increase in the production rate of a unit, if that increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of that unit;

3. An increase in the hours of operation;

4. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any provision of the regulations of the board becomes applicable to the source type, the source was designed to accommodate that alternative use. A source shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if provisions for that use were included in the final construction specifications;

5. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any provision of the regulations of the board becomes applicable to the source type, the source was not designed to accommodate that alternative use and the owner demonstrates to the board that as a result of trial burns at the source or other sources or of other sufficient data that the emissions resulting from the use of the alternative fuel or raw material supply are decreased;

6. The addition, replacement or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when a system or device that is necessary to comply with applicable air pollution control laws and regulations is replaced by a system or device which the board considers to be less efficient in the control of air pollution emissions; or

7. The removal of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants if the system or device is not necessary for the source to comply with any applicable air pollution control laws or regulations.

"Modified source" means any stationary source (or portion of it), the modification of which commenced on or after March 17, 1972.

"Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the implementation plan.

"Net emissions increase" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero: (i) any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source; and (ii) any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are concurrent with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is concurrent with the increase from the particular change only if it is directly

resultant from the particular change. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is not creditable if the board has relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under the new source review program and that permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs. Creditable increases and decreases shall be federally enforceable or enforceable as a practical matter.

"New source" means any stationary source (or portion of it), the construction or relocation of which commenced on or after March 17, 1972; and any stationary source (or portion of it), the reconstruction of which commenced on or after December 10, 1976.

"New source review program" means a program for the preconstruction review and permitting of new stationary sources or expansions to existing ones in accordance with regulations promulgated to implement the requirements of §§ 110 (a)(2)(C), 112 (relating to permits for hazardous air pollutants), 165 (relating to permits in prevention of significant deterioration areas), and 173 (relating to permits in nonattainment areas) of the federal Clean Air Act.

"Nonroad engine" means any internal combustion engine:

1. In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers);
2. In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or
3. That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indications of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:

1. The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under § 202 of the federal Clean Air Act; or
2. The engine otherwise included in subdivision 3 above remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source.

For purposes of this definition, a location is any single site at a building, structure, facility or installation. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal

source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at the single location approximately three months (or more) each year. This subdivision does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location.

"Pollution control project" means physical or operational changes whose primary function is the reduction of emissions of targeted regulated air pollutants but which results in an increase in emissions of non-targeted regulated air pollutants that qualify as a major modification as defined in 9 VAC 5-80-1710 or 9 VAC 5-80-2010. The fabrication, manufacture or production of pollution control/prevention equipment and inherently less-polluting fuels or raw materials is not a pollution control project. A pollution control project shall be so designated by the board.

"Portable", in reference to emissions units, means an emissions unit that is designed to have the capability of being moved from one location to another for the purpose of operating at multiple locations and storage when idle. Indications of portability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment, and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or its effect on emissions is state and federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

"Public comment period" means a time during which the public shall have the opportunity to comment on the new or modified source permit application information (exclusive of confidential information), the preliminary review and analysis of the effect of the source upon the ambient air quality, and the preliminary decision of the board regarding the permit application.

"Reactivation" means beginning operation of an emissions unit that has been shut down.

"Reconstruction" means the replacement of an emissions unit or its components to such an extent that:

1. The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new unit;
2. The replacement significantly extends the life of the emissions unit; and
3. It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the

applicable emission standards prescribed under regulations of the board.

Any determination by the board as to whether a proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction shall be based on:

1. The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost of the construction of a comparable entirely new unit;
2. The estimated life of the unit after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new unit;
3. The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the unit; and
4. Any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements.

"Regulated air pollutant" means any of the following:

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;
2. Any pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
3. Any pollutant subject to any standard promulgated under § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act;
4. Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under or other requirements established under § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act concerning hazardous air pollutants and any pollutant regulated under 40 CFR Part 63; or
5. Any pollutant subject to a regulation adopted by the board.

"Relocation" means a change in physical location of a stationary source or an emissions unit from one stationary source to another stationary source.

"Secondary emissions" means emissions which occur or would occur as a result of the construction, reconstruction, modification or operation of a stationary source, but do not come from the stationary source itself. For the purpose of this article, secondary emissions must be specific, well-defined, and quantifiable; and must impact upon the same general areas as the stationary source which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the stationary source. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

"State enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable as a practical matter, including any regulation of the board, those requirements developed pursuant to 9 VAC 5-170-160, requirements within any applicable order or variance, and any permit requirements established pursuant to this chapter.

"State operating permit program" means a program for issuing limitations and conditions for stationary sources in accordance with Article 5 (9 VAC 5-80-800 et seq.) of this part, promulgated to meet EPA's minimum criteria for federal enforceability, including adequate notice and opportunity for EPA and public comment prior to issuance of the final permit, and practicable enforceability.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant. A stationary source shall include all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any watercraft or any nonroad engine. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "major group" (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," as amended by the supplement (see 9 VAC 5-20-21).

"Synthetic minor" means a stationary source whose potential to emit is constrained by state-enforceable and federally enforceable limits, so as to place that stationary source below the threshold at which it would be subject to permit or other requirements governing major stationary sources in regulations of the board or in the federal Clean Air Act.

"Targeted regulated air pollutants" means regulated air pollutants that are reduced as a result of physical or operational changes whose primary function is the reduction of emissions of regulated air pollutants to meet an applicable federal requirement, exclusive of the NSR program."

9 VAC 5-80-1120. General.

A. No owner or other person shall begin actual construction, reconstruction or modification of any stationary source without first obtaining from the board a permit to construct and operate or to modify and operate the source.

B. Except as provided in 9 VAC 5-80-1320 A 1 c, no owner or other person shall relocate any stationary source or emissions unit from one stationary source to another without first obtaining from the board a permit to relocate the source or unit.

C. No owner or other person shall reduce the outlet elevation of any stack or chimney which discharges any pollutant from an affected facility without first obtaining a

permit from the board.

D. The board may combine the requirements of and the permits for emissions units within a stationary source subject to the new source review program into one permit. Likewise the board may require that applications for permits for emissions units within a stationary source required by any provision of the new source review program be combined into one application.

E. The board may incorporate the terms and conditions of a state operating permit into a permit issued pursuant to this article. The permit issued pursuant to this article may supersede the state operating permit provided the public participation provisions of the state operating permit program are followed. The board may incorporate the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to this article into a state operating permit provided all of the permitted emissions units are operational and determined to be in compliance in accordance with 9 VAC 5-80-1200.

F. All terms and conditions of any permit issued under this article shall be federally enforceable except those that are designated state-only enforceable under subdivision 1 of this subsection. Any term or condition which is not federally enforceable shall be designated as state-only enforceable as provided in subdivision 2 of this subsection.

1. A term or condition of any permit issued under this article shall not be federally enforceable if it is derived from or is designed to implement Article 2 (9 VAC 5-40-130 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40, Article 2 (9 VAC 5-50-130 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50, or Article 4 (9 VAC 5-60-200 et seq.) or Article 5 (9 VAC 5-60-300 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

2. Any term or condition of any permit issued under this article which is not federally enforceable shall be marked in the permit as state-only enforceable and shall only be enforceable by the board. Incorrectly designating a term or condition as state-only enforceable shall not provide a shield from federal enforcement of a term or condition that is legally federally enforceable.

G. Nothing in the regulations of the board shall be construed to prevent the board from granting permits for programs of construction or modification in planned incremental phases. In such cases, all net emissions increases from all emissions units covered by the program shall be added together for determining the applicability of this article.

H. For sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program, the provisions of the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be implemented through this article and the applicable article of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60 (9 VAC 5-60-10 et seq.). Permits issued under this article shall be the administrative mechanism for issuing approvals under the provisions of federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program. Except as noted below, in cases where there are differences between the provisions of this article and the provisions of federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The

provisions of 9 VAC 5-80-1150 and 9 VAC 5-80-1160 shall not apply to sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program. Other sections of this article also provide requirements relative to the application of this article to sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program, in which case those provisions shall prevail. This subsection applies only to the extent that the provisions of the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program are not being implemented by other new source review program regulations of the board.

9 VAC 5-80-1130. Reserved.

9 VAC 5-80-1140. Applications.

A. A single application is required identifying at a minimum each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this article. The application shall be submitted according to procedures acceptable to the board. However, where several emissions units are included in one project, a single application covering all units in the project may be submitted.

B. A separate application is required for each stationary source.

C. For projects with phased development, a single application should be submitted covering the entire project.

D. Any application, form, report, or certification submitted to the board shall comply with the provisions of 9 VAC 5-20-230.

E. Any application submitted pursuant to this article shall contain a certification signed by the applicant as follows:

"I certify that I understand that the existence of a permit under this article does not shield the source from potential enforcement of any regulation of the board governing the major NSR program and does not relieve the source of the responsibility to comply with any applicable provision of the major NSR regulations."

9 VAC 5-80-1150. Application information required.

A. The board shall furnish application forms to applicants. Completion of these forms serves as initial registration of new and modified sources.

B. Each application for a permit shall include such information as may be required by the board to determine the effect of the proposed source on the ambient air quality and to determine compliance with the emission standards which are applicable. The information required shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and telephone number and names of

plant site manager or contact or both.

2. A description of the source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code).

3. All emissions of regulated air pollutants.

a. A permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit or group of emissions units to be covered by the permit.

b. Emissions shall be calculated as required in the permit application form or instructions or in a manner acceptable to the board.

c. Fugitive emissions shall be included in the permit application to the extent quantifiable.

4. Emissions rates in tons per year and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method.

5. Information needed to determine or regulate emissions as follows: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, loading rates, and operating schedules.

6. Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.

7. Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated air pollutants at the source.

8. Calculations on which the information in subdivisions 3 through 7 of this subsection are based. Any calculations shall include sufficient detail to permit assessment of the validity of such calculations.

9. Any additional information or documentation that the board deems necessary to review and analyze the air pollution aspects of the stationary source or emissions unit, including the submission of measured air quality data at the proposed site prior to construction, reconstruction or modification. Such measurements shall be accomplished using procedures acceptable to the board.

C. The above information and analysis shall be determined and presented according to procedures and using methods acceptable to the board.

9 VAC 5-80-1160. Action on permit application.

A. Within 30 days after receipt of an application, the board will notify the applicant of the status of the application. The notification of the initial determination with regard to

the status of the application will be provided by the board in writing and will include (i) a determination as to which provisions of the new source review program are applicable, (ii) the identification of any deficiencies, and (iii) a determination as to whether the application contains sufficient information to begin application review. The determination that the application has sufficient information to begin review is not necessarily a determination that it is complete. Within 30 days after receipt of any additional information, the board will notify the applicant in writing of any deficiencies in such information. The date of receipt of a complete application for processing under subsection B of this section shall be the date on which the board received all required information and the provisions of § 10.1-1321.1 of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law have been met, if applicable.

B. If no public comment period is required, processing time for a permit is normally 90 days following receipt of a complete application. If a public comment period is required, processing time for a permit is normally 180 days following receipt of a complete application. The board may extend this time period if additional information is required or if a public hearing is conducted under 9 VAC 5-80-1170. Processing steps may include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Completion of the preliminary review and analysis in accordance with 9 VAC 5-80-1190 and the preliminary decision of the board. This step may constitute the final step if the provisions of 9 VAC 5-80-1170 concerning public participation are not applicable.

2. When required, completion of the public participation requirements in 9 VAC 5-80-1170.

3. Completion of the final review and analysis and the final decision of the board.

C. The board will normally take action on all applications after completion of the review and analysis, or expiration of the public comment period (and consideration of comments from that) when required, unless more information is needed. The board shall notify the applicant in writing of its decision on the application, including its reasons, and shall also specify the applicable emission limitations. These emission limitations are applicable during any emission testing conducted in accordance with 9 VAC 5-80-1200.

D. The applicant may appeal the decision pursuant to Part VIII (9 VAC 5-170-190 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 170.

E. Within five days after notification to the applicant pursuant to subsection C of this section, the notification and any comments received pursuant to the public comment period and public hearing shall be made available for public inspection at the same location as was the information in 9 VAC 5-80-1170 E 1.

9 VAC 5-80-1170. Public participation.

A. No later than 15 days after receiving the initial determination notification required under 9 VAC 5-80-1160 A, the applicant for a permit for a major stationary source or a major modification shall notify the public of the proposed major stationary source or major modification in accordance with subsection B of this section.

B. The public notice required by subsection A of this section shall be placed by the applicant in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the affected air quality control region. The notice shall be approved by the board and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. The source name, location, and type;
2. The pollutants and the total quantity of each which the applicant estimates will be emitted, and a brief statement of the air quality impact of such pollutants;
3. The control technology proposed to be used at the time of the publication of the notice; and
4. The name and telephone number of a contact person, employed by the applicant, who can answer questions about the proposed source.

C. Upon a determination by the board that it will achieve the desired results in an equally effective manner, an applicant for a permit may implement an alternative plan for notifying the public to that required in subsections A and B of this section.

D. Prior to the decision of the board, permit applications as specified below shall be subject to a public comment period of at least 30 days. At the end of the public comment period, a public hearing shall be held in accordance with subsection E of this section.

1. Applications for stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants requiring a case-by-case maximum achievable control technology determination under Article 3 (9 VAC 5-60-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

2. Applications for major stationary sources and major modifications.

3. Applications for stationary sources which have the potential for public interest concerning air quality issues, as determined by the board in its discretion. The identification of such sources may be made using the following non-exclusive criteria:

- a. Whether the project is opposed by any person;
- b. Whether the project has resulted in adverse media;
- c. Whether the project has generated adverse comment through any public participation or governmental review process initiated by any other

governmental agency; and

d. Whether the project has generated adverse comment by a local official, governing body or advisory board.

4. Applications for stationary sources for which any provision of the permit is to be based upon a good engineering practice (GEP) stack height that exceeds the height allowed by subdivisions 1 and 2 of the GEP definition. The demonstration specified in subdivision 3 of the GEP definition must be available during the public comment period.

E. When a public comment period and public hearing are required, the board shall notify the public, by advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the affected air quality control region, of the opportunity for the public comment and the public hearing on the information available for public inspection under the provisions of subdivision 1 of this subsection. The notification shall be published at least 30 days prior to the day of the public hearing.

1. Information on the permit application (exclusive of confidential information under 9 VAC 5-170-60), as well as the preliminary review and analysis and preliminary decision of the board, shall be available for public inspection during the entire public comment period in at least one location in the affected air quality control region.

2. A copy of the notice shall be sent to all local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction in the affected air quality control region, all states sharing the affected air quality control region, and to the regional administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Notices of public comment periods and public hearings for major stationary sources and major modifications published under this section shall meet the requirements of § 10.1-1307.01 of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law.

F. In order to facilitate the efficient issuance of permits under Articles 1 (9 VAC 5-80-50 et seq.) and 3 (9 VAC 5-80-360 et seq.) of this part, upon request of the applicant the board shall process the permit application under this article using public participation procedures meeting the requirements of this section and 9 VAC 5-80-270 or 9 VAC 5-80-670, as applicable.

9 VAC 5-80-1180. Standards and conditions for granting permits.

A. No permit shall be granted pursuant to this article unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the board that the source will comply with the following standards:

1. The source shall be designed, built and equipped to comply with standards of performance prescribed under 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.) and with emission standards prescribed under 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60 (9 VAC 5-60-10 et

seq.);

2. For sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program, the source shall be designed, built, and equipped to comply with the applicable emission standard and other requirements prescribed in 40 CFR Part 61 or Part 63 or Article 3 (9 VAC 5-60-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60, as applicable.

3. The source shall be designed, built and equipped to operate without preventing or interfering with the attainment or maintenance of any applicable ambient air quality standard and without causing or exacerbating a violation of any applicable ambient air quality standard; and

4. The source shall be designed, built and equipped to operate without causing a violation of the applicable provisions of regulations of the board or the applicable control strategy portion of the implementation plan.

B. Permits may be granted to stationary sources or emissions units that contain emission caps provided the caps are made enforceable as a practical matter using the elements set forth in subsection D of this section.

C. Permits granted pursuant to this article may contain emissions standards as necessary to implement the provisions of this article and 9 VAC 5-50-260. The following criteria apply in establishing emission standards to the extent necessary to assure that emissions levels are enforceable as a practical matter:

1. Standards may include the level, quantity, rate, or concentration or any combination of them for each affected pollutant.

2. In no case shall a standard result in emissions which would exceed the emissions rate based on the potential to emit of the emissions unit.

3. The standard may prescribe, as an alternative to or a supplement to an emission limitation, an equipment, work practice, fuels specification, process materials, maintenance, or operational standard, or any combination of them.

D. Permits issued under this article will contain, but need not be limited to, any of the following elements as necessary to ensure that the permits are enforceable as a practical matter:

1. Emission standards.

2. Conditions necessary to enforce emission standards. Conditions may include, but not be limited to, any of the following:

a. Limit on fuel sulfur content.

b. Limit on production rates with time frames as appropriate to support the emission standards.

c. Limit on raw material usage rate.

d. Limits on the minimum required capture, removal and overall control efficiency for any air pollution control equipment.

3. Specifications for permitted equipment, identified as thoroughly as possible. The identification shall include, but not be limited to, type, rated capacity, and size. Specifications included in the permit under this subdivision are for informational purposes only and do not form enforceable terms or conditions of the permit unless the specifications are needed to form the basis for one or more of the other terms or conditions in the permit.

4. Specifications for air pollution control equipment installed or to be installed. Specifications included in the permit under this subdivision are for informational purposes only and do not form enforceable terms or conditions of the permit unless the specifications are needed to form the basis for one or more of the other terms or conditions in the permit.

5. Specifications for air pollution control equipment operating parameters and the circumstances under which such equipment shall be operated, where necessary to ensure that the required overall control efficiency is achieved. The operating parameters may include, but need not be limited to, any of the following:

a. Pressure indicators and required pressure drop.

b. Temperature indicators and required temperature.

c. pH indicators and required pH.

d. Flow indicators and required flow.

6. Requirements for proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment, and appropriate spare parts inventory.

7. Stack test requirements.

8. Reporting or recordkeeping requirements, or both.

9. Continuous emission or air quality monitoring requirements, or both.

10. Other requirements as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations.

9 VAC 5-80-1190. Application review and analysis.

No permit shall be granted pursuant to this article unless compliance with the standards in 9 VAC 5-80-1180 is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board by a review and analysis of the application performed on a source-by-source basis as specified below:

1. Applications for stationary sources shall be subject to the following review and analysis:

a. A control technology review to determine if the source will be designed, built and equipped to comply with all applicable standards of performance prescribed under 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.).

b. An air quality analysis to determine the impact of pollutant emissions as may be deemed appropriate by the board.

2. Applications for stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants shall be subject to a control technology review to determine if the source will be designed, built and equipped to comply with all applicable emission standards prescribed under 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60 (9 VAC 5-60-10 et seq.).

3. Applications under 9 VAC 5-80-1120 C shall be subject to an air quality analysis to determine the impact of applicable criteria pollutant emissions.

4. Applications for sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be subject to a control technology review to determine if the source will be designed, built and equipped to comply with all applicable emission standards prescribed under 40 CFR Part 61 or 63 or Article 3 (9 VAC 5-60-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60.

9 VAC 5-80-1200. Compliance determination and verification by performance testing.

A. For stationary sources other than those specified in subsection B of this section, compliance with standards of performance shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of 9 VAC 5-50-20 and shall be verified by performance tests in accordance with the provisions of 9 VAC 5-50-30.

B. For stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants, compliance with emission standards shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of 9 VAC 5-60-20 and shall be verified by emission tests in accordance with the provisions of 9 VAC 5-60-30.

C. Testing required by subsections A and B of this section shall be conducted by the owner within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the new or modified source will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the source; and 60 days thereafter the board shall be provided by the owner with one or,

upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the tests.

D. For sources subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, 61 or 63, the compliance determination and performance test requirements of subsections A, B and C of this section shall be met as specified in those parts of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

E. For sources other than those specified in subsection D of this section, the requirements of subsections A, B and C of this section shall be met unless the board:

1. Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology;
2. Approves the use of an equivalent method;
3. Approves the use of an alternative method, the results of which the board has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance;
4. Waives the requirement for testing because, based upon a technical evaluation of the past performance of similar source types, using similar control methods, the board reasonably expects the new or modified source to perform in compliance with applicable standards; or
5. Waives the requirement for testing because the owner of the source has demonstrated by other means to the board's satisfaction that the source is in compliance with the applicable standard.

F. The provisions for the granting of waivers under subsection E of this section are intended for use in determining the initial compliance status of a source. The granting of a waiver does not obligate the board to grant any waivers once the source has been in operation for more than one year beyond the initial startup date.

G. The granting of a waiver under this section does not shield the source from potential enforcement of any permit term or condition, applicable requirement of the implementation plan, or any other applicable federal requirement promulgated under the federal Clean Air Act.

9 VAC 5-80-1210. Permit invalidation, suspension, revocation and enforcement.

A. A permit granted pursuant to this article shall become invalid if a program of continuous construction, reconstruction or modification is not commenced within the latest of the following time frames:

1. Eighteen months from the date the permit is granted;

2. Nine months from the date of the issuance of the last permit or other authorization (other than permits granted pursuant to this article) from any governmental entity; or

3. Nine months from the date of the last resolution of any litigation concerning any such permits or authorizations (including permits granted pursuant to this article).

B. A permit granted pursuant to this article shall become invalid if a program of construction, reconstruction or modification is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if a program of construction, reconstruction or modification is not completed within a reasonable time. This provision does not apply to the period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within 18 months of the projected and approved commencement date.

C. The board may extend the periods prescribed in subsections A and B of this section upon a satisfactory demonstration that an extension is justified. Provided there is no substantive change to the application information, the review and analysis, and the decision of the board, such extensions may be granted using the procedures for minor amendments in 9 VAC 5-80-1280.

D. Any owner who constructs or operates a new or modified source not in accordance with the terms and conditions of any permit to construct or operate, or any owner of a new or modified source subject to this article who commences construction or operation without receiving a permit hereunder, shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action including, but not limited to, any specified in this section.

E. Permits issued under this article shall be subject to such terms and conditions set forth in the permit as the board may deem necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements of the regulations of the board.

F. The board may revoke any permit if the permittee:

1. Knowingly makes material misstatements in the permit application or any amendments to it;

2. Fails to comply with the terms or conditions of the permit;

3. Fails to comply with any emission standards applicable to an emissions unit included in the permit;

4. Causes emissions from the stationary source which result in violations of, or interfere with the attainment and maintenance of, any ambient air quality standard; or fails to operate in conformance with any applicable control strategy, including any emission standards or emission limitations, in the implementation plan in effect at the time

that an application is submitted; or

5. Fails to comply with the applicable provisions of this article.

G. The board may suspend, under such conditions and for such period of time as the board may prescribe, any permit for any of the grounds for revocation contained in subsection F of this section or for any other violations of the regulations of the board.

H. The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Virginia Air Pollution Control law and is grounds for (i) enforcement action or (ii) suspension or revocation.

I. Violation of the regulations of the board shall be grounds for revocation of permits issued under this article and are subject to the civil charges, penalties and all other relief contained in Part V (9 VAC 5-170-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 170 and the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law.

J. The board shall notify the applicant in writing of its decision, with its reasons, to change, suspend or revoke a permit, or to render a permit invalid.

K. Nothing in the regulations of the board shall be construed to prevent the board and the owner from making a mutual determination that a permit is invalid or revoked prior to any final decision rendered under subsection J of this section.

L. Nothing in the regulations of the board shall be construed to prevent the board and the owner from making a mutual determination that a permit is rescinded because all of the statutory or regulatory requirements (i) upon which the permit is based or (ii) that necessitated issuance of the permit are no longer applicable.

M. Except with respect to permits issued in accordance with Article 3 (9 VAC 5-60-120 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60, the provisions of subsections A, B and C shall not apply to sources subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program.

9 VAC 5-80-1220. Existence of permit no defense.

The existence of a permit under this article shall not constitute defense to a violation of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law or the regulations of the board and shall not relieve any owner of the responsibility to comply with any applicable regulations, laws, ordinances and orders of the governmental entities having jurisdiction.

9 VAC 5-80-1230. Compliance with local zoning requirements.

No provision of this part or any permit issued thereunder shall relieve any owner from the responsibility to comply in all respects with any existing zoning ordinances and regulations in the locality in which the source is located or proposes to be located;

provided, however, that such compliance does not relieve the board of its duty under 9 VAC 5-170-170 and § 10.1-1307 E of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law to independently consider relevant facts and circumstances.

9 VAC 5-80-1240. Transfer of permits.

A. No person shall transfer a permit from one location to another, or from one piece of equipment to another.

B. In the case of a transfer of ownership of a stationary source, the new owner shall abide by any current permit issued to the previous owner. The new owner shall notify the board of the change in ownership within 30 days of the transfer.

C. In the case of a name change of a stationary source, the owner shall abide by any current permit issued under the previous source name. The owner shall notify the board of the change in source name within 30 days of the name change.

D. The provisions of this section concerning the transfer of a permit from one location to another shall not apply to the relocation of portable emission units that are exempt from the provisions of this article by 9 VAC 5-80-1320 A 1 c.

9 VAC 5-80-1250. General permits.

A. The requirements for issuance of a general permit are as follows:

1. The board may issue a general permit covering a stationary source or emissions unit category containing numerous similar stationary sources or emissions units that meet the following criteria:

a. All stationary sources or emissions units in the category shall be essentially the same in terms of operations and processes and emit either the same pollutants or those with similar characteristics.

b. Stationary sources or emissions units shall not be subject to case-by-case standards or requirements.

c. Stationary sources or emissions units shall be subject to the same or substantially similar requirements governing operation, emissions, monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping.

2. Stationary sources or emissions units operating under the authority of a general permit shall comply with all requirements applicable to other permits issued under this article.

3. General permits shall (i) identify the criteria by which stationary sources or emissions units may qualify for the general permit and (ii) describe the process for

stationary sources or emissions units to use in applying for the general permit.

4. General permits shall be issued in accordance with § 2.2-4006 A 9 of the Administrative Process Act.

5. In addition to fulfilling the requirements specified by law, the notice of public comment shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The name, address and telephone number of a department contact from whom interested persons may obtain additional information including copies of the draft general permit;

b. The criteria to be used in determining which stationary sources or emissions units qualify for coverage under the general permit;

c. A brief description of the stationary source or emissions unit category that the department believes qualifies for coverage under the general permit including, but not limited to, an estimate of the number of individual stationary sources or emissions units in the category;

d. A brief description of the application process to be used by stationary sources or emissions units to request coverage under the general permit; and

e. A brief description of the public comment procedures.

B. The requirements for application for coverage under a general permit are as follows:

1. Stationary sources or emissions units which qualify for coverage under a general permit may apply to the board for coverage under the terms of the general permit. Stationary sources or emissions units that do not qualify for coverage under a general permit shall apply for a permit issued under the other provisions of this article.

2. The application shall meet the requirements of this article and include all information necessary to determine qualification for and to assure compliance with the general permit.

3. Stationary sources or emissions units that qualify for coverage under the general permit after coverage is granted to other stationary sources or emissions units in the category addressed by the general permit shall file an application with the board using the application process described in the general permit. The board shall grant authority to operate under the general permit to the stationary source or emissions unit if it determines that the stationary source or emissions unit meets the criteria set out in the general permit.

C. The requirements for granting authority to operate under a general permit are

as follows:

1. The board shall grant authority to operate under the conditions and terms of the general permit to stationary sources or emissions units that meet the criteria set out in the general permit covering the specific stationary source or emissions unit category.

2. Granting authority to operate under a general permit to a stationary source or emissions unit covered by a general permit shall not require compliance with the public participation procedures under 9 VAC 5-80-1170.

3. A response to each general permit application may be provided at the discretion of the board. The general permit may specify a reasonable time period after which a stationary source or emissions unit that has submitted an application shall be deemed to be authorized to operate under the general permit.

4. Stationary sources or emissions units authorized to operate under a general permit may be issued a letter, a certificate, or a summary of the general permit provisions, limits, and requirements, or any other document which would attest that the stationary source or emissions unit is authorized to operate under the general permit.

5. The general permit shall specify where the general permit and the letter, certificate, summary or other document shall be maintained by the source.

- D. The stationary source or emissions unit shall be subject to enforcement action under 9 VAC 5-80-1210 for operation without a permit issued under this article if the stationary source or emissions unit is later determined by the board not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

9 VAC 5-80-1260. Changes to permits.

- A. The general requirements for making changes to permits are as follows:

1. Changes to a permit issued under this article shall be made as specified under subsections B and C of this section and 9 VAC 5-80-1270 through 9 VAC 5-80-1300.

2. Changes to a permit issued under this article may be initiated by the permittee as specified in subsection B of this section or by the board as specified in subsection C of this section.

3. Changes to a permit issued under this article and incorporated into a permit issued under Article 1 (9 VAC 5-80-50 et seq.) or Article 3 (9 VAC 5-80-360 et seq.) of this part shall be made as specified in Article 1 (9 VAC 5-80-50 et seq.) or Article 3 (9 VAC 5-80-360 et seq.) of this part.

4. This section shall not be applicable to general permits.

B. The requirements for changes initiated by the permittee are as follows:

1. The permittee may initiate a change to a permit by submitting a written request to the board for an administrative permit amendment, a minor permit amendment or a significant permit amendment. The requirements for these permit revisions can be found in 9 VAC 5-80-1270 through 9 VAC 5-80-1290.

2. A request for a change by a permittee shall include a statement of the reason for the proposed change.

C. The board may initiate a change to a permit through the use of permit reopenings as specified in 9 VAC 5-80-1300.

9 VAC 5-80-1270. Administrative permit amendments.

A. Administrative permit amendments shall be required for and limited to the following:

1. Correction of typographical or any other error, defect or irregularity which does not substantially affect the permit.

2. Identification of a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or of a similar minor administrative change at the source.

3. Change in ownership or operational control of a source where the board determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the board and the requirements of 9 VAC 5-80-1240 have been fulfilled.

4. The combining of permits under the new source review program as provided in 9 VAC 5-80-1120 D.

B. The administrative permit amendment procedures are as follows:

1. The board will normally take final action on a request for an administrative permit amendment no more than 60 days from receipt of the request.

2. The board will incorporate the changes without providing notice to the public under 9 VAC 5-80-1170 and designate in the permit amendment that such permit revisions have been made pursuant to this section.

3. The owner may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request.

9 VAC 5-80-1280. Minor permit amendments.

A. Minor permit amendment procedures shall be used only for those permit amendments that:

1. Do not violate any applicable federal requirement;
2. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements that would make the permit requirements less stringent, such as a change to the method of monitoring to be used, a change to the method of demonstrating compliance or a relaxation of reporting or record keeping requirements;
3. Do not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard;
4. Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition (i) for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable regulatory requirement and (ii) that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable regulatory requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:
 - a. An emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under the new source review program or § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act; and
 - b. An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under § 112(i)(5) of the federal Clean Air Act;
5. Are not modifications under the new source review program or under § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act; and
6. Are not required to be processed as a significant amendment under 9 VAC 5-80-1290; or as an administrative permit amendment under 9 VAC 5-80-1270.

B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, minor permit amendment procedures may be used for permit amendments that:

1. Involve the use of economic incentives, emissions trading, and other similar approaches, to the extent that such minor permit amendment procedures are explicitly provided for in a regulation of the board or a federally-approved program.
2. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee or a reduction in the level of an emissions cap.
3. Designate any term or permit condition that meets the criteria in 9 VAC 5-80-1120 F 1 (i) as state-only enforceable as provided in 9 VAC 5-80-1120 F 2 for any

permit issued under this article or any regulation from which this article is derived.

C. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, minor permit amendment procedures may be used for permit amendments involving the rescission of a provision of a permit if the board and the owner make a mutual determination that the provision is rescinded because all of the statutory or regulatory requirements (i) upon which the provision is based or (ii) that necessitated inclusion of the provision are no longer applicable.

D. A request for the use of minor permit amendment procedures shall include all of the following:

1. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable regulatory requirements that will apply if the change occurs.

2. A request that such procedures be used.

E. The public participation requirements of 9 VAC 5-80-1170 shall not extend to minor permit amendments.

F. Normally within 90 days of receipt by the board of a complete request under minor permit amendment procedures, the board will do one of the following:

1. Issue the permit amendment as proposed.

2. Deny the permit amendment request.

3. Determine that the requested amendment does not meet the minor permit amendment criteria and should be reviewed under the significant amendment procedures.

G. The requirements for making changes are as follow:

1. The owner may make the change proposed in the minor permit amendment request immediately after the request is filed.

2. After the change under subdivision 1 of this subsection is made, and until the board takes any of the actions specified in subsection F of this section, the source shall comply with both the applicable regulatory requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions.

3. During the time period specified in subdivision 2 of this subsection, the owner need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions he seeks to modify. However, if the owner fails to comply with the proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions he seeks to modify may be enforced against him.

9 VAC 5-80-1290. Significant amendment procedures.

A. The criteria for use of significant amendment procedures are as follows:

1. Significant amendment procedures shall be used for requesting permit amendments that do not qualify as minor permit amendments under 9 VAC 5-80-1280 or as administrative amendments under 9 VAC 5-80-1270.

2. Significant amendment procedures shall be used for those permit amendments that:

a. Involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements that would make the permit requirements less stringent, such as a change to the method of monitoring to be used, a change to the method of demonstrating compliance or a relaxation of reporting or record keeping requirements.

b. Require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard.

c. Seek to establish or change a permit term or condition (i) for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable regulatory requirement and (ii) that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable regulatory requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

(1) An emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under the new source review program or § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act; and

(2) An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under § 112(i)(5) of the federal Clean Air Act.

B. A request for a significant permit amendment shall include a description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable regulatory requirements that will apply if the change occurs. The applicant may, at his discretion, include a suggested draft permit amendment.

C. The provisions of 9 VAC 5-80-1170 shall apply to requests made under this section if the permit is for a stationary source subject to 9 VAC 5-80-1170.

D. The board will normally take final action on significant permit amendments within 90 days after receipt of a complete request. If a public comment period is required, processing time for a permit is normally 180 days following receipt of a complete application. The board may extend this time period if additional information is required or if a public hearing is conducted under 9 VAC 5-80-1170.

E. The owner shall not make the change applied for in the significant amendment request until the amendment is approved by the board under subsection D of this section.

9 VAC 5-80-1300. Reopening for cause.

A. A permit may be reopened and amended under any of the following situations:

1. Additional regulatory requirements become applicable to the emissions units covered by the permit after a permit is issued but prior to commencement of construction.

2. The board determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

3. The board determines that the permit must be amended to assure compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements or that the conditions of the permit are not sufficient to meet all of the standards and requirements contained in this article.

4. A new emission standard prescribed under 40 CFR Part 60, 61 or 63 becomes applicable after a permit is issued but prior to initial startup.

B. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

C. Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the source by the board at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the board may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

9 VAC 5-80-1310. Pollution control projects.

A. This section shall apply only to pollution control projects at major stationary sources and shall be the administrative mechanism, along with the other applicable provisions of this article, for issuing pollution control project permits. This section shall not apply to air pollution controls and emissions associated with a proposed new stationary source or emissions unit.

B. The approval of a permit for a proposed project under this section constitutes a determination by the board that the project is a pollution control project and qualifies for an exclusion from review under Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) or Article 9 (9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq.) of this part.

C. Notwithstanding the definitions for major modification and net emissions

increase, as defined in 9 VAC 5-80-1710 and 9 VAC 5-80-2010, any physical or operational change consistent with the terms and conditions of a pollution control project permit issued under this section (i) shall not constitute a major modification for the pollutants covered by the pollution control project and (ii) qualifies for the exclusion in subsection B of this section.

D. No owner or other person shall begin construction of a proposed project that may qualify as a pollution control project without a permit issued pursuant to this section.

E. The provisions of this article shall apply to any pollution control project, except that 9 VAC 5-50-260 shall not apply. This subsection shall not be construed as preventing the board from prescribing any control measure it finds necessary to make a determination under subdivision H 4 of this section.

F. Approval of a pollution control project permit shall not provide the owner the license to engage in any activity that (i) will cause emissions from the stationary source which result in violations of or exacerbate violations of, or interfere with the attainment and maintenance of, any ambient air quality standard; or (ii) is not in conformance with any applicable control strategy, including any emission standards or emission limitations, in the implementation plan.

G. The owner of a stationary source may request the board to approve a pollution control project permit for any one or more pollutants, by submitting an application that meets the following criteria:

1. The application shall meet the requirements of 9 VAC 5-80-1140.
2. The application shall contain the information required by 9 VAC 5-80-1150.
3. Where a significant increase in emissions has not been previously analyzed for its air quality impact and raises the possibility of (i) a violation of an ambient air quality standard or prevention of significant deterioration increment in 9 VAC 5-80-1730, or (ii) adversely affecting visibility or other air quality related values, the application shall include an air quality analysis sufficient to demonstrate the impact of the project.
4. In the case of nonattainment areas, the application shall include legally enforceable mechanisms to ensure offsetting emissions reductions will be available for any significant increase in a nonattainment pollutant from the pollution control project.

H. The board may approve a pollution control project for a stationary source in accordance with subdivisions 1 through 6 of this subsection.

1. In considering this request, the board will afford the public an opportunity to review and comment on the source's application for this exclusion in accordance with 9 VAC 5-80-1170. The board will provide a copy of the public notice required by 9 VAC 5-

80-1170 F, the permit, and any preliminary review and analysis documents to the regional administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prior to promulgation of the public notice required by 9 VAC 5-80-1170 F.

2. The board will determine that the proposed pollution control project, after consideration of the reduction in the targeted regulated air pollutant and any collateral effects, will be environmentally beneficial. A project which would result in an unacceptable increased risk due to the release of air toxics shall not be considered environmentally beneficial. Unless there is reason to believe otherwise, the board will presume that the projects by their nature will result in reduced risk from air toxics. If a significant collateral increase of a nonattainment pollutant resulting from a pollution control project is not offset on at least a one-to-one ratio, the pollution control project shall not qualify as environmentally beneficial. Pollution prevention projects that increase utilization rate may not qualify as environmentally beneficial. Therefore, the emissions rate after the change would be the product of the new emissions rate times the existing utilization rate. However, if the increased utilization results from debottlenecking, these projects may qualify, but all the debottlenecked emissions increases should be viewed as collateral and evaluated to determine whether the project is still environmentally beneficial and meets all applicable safeguards.

3. The board will determine that the proposed pollution control project will not (i) cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard or prevention of significant deterioration increment in 9 VAC 5-80-1730, or (ii) adversely affect visibility or other air quality related values. The analysis for this determination will include a case-by-case assessment of the pollution control project's net emissions and overall impact on the environment and the specific impact.

4. With regard to the increase in non-targeted regulated air pollutants, the board will determine that the collateral increase will be minimized and will not result in environmental harm.

5. The board will include in the permit terms and conditions to ensure that adverse collateral environmental impacts from the project are identified, minimized, and, where appropriate, mitigated.

6. The board will not approve as a pollution control project any project that constitutes the replacement of an existing emissions unit with a newer or different one (albeit more efficient and less polluting) or the reconstruction of an existing emissions unit.

9 VAC 5-80-1320. Permit exemption levels.

A. The general requirements for permit exemption levels are as follows:

1. The provisions of this article do not apply to the following stationary sources or emissions units:

a. The construction, reconstruction, relocation or modification of any stationary source or emissions unit that is exempt under the provisions of subsections B through F of this section.

b. The reconstruction of any stationary source or emissions unit if the potential to emit resulting from the reconstruction will not increase.

c. The relocation of a portable emissions unit provided that:

(1) The new emissions from the portable emissions unit are secondary emissions;

(2) The portable emissions unit has previously been permitted or is subject to a general permit;

(3) The unit would not undergo modification or reconstruction;

(4) The unit is suitable to the area in which it is to be located;
and

(5) Reasonable notice is given to the board prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the board not less than 15 days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the board.

d. The reactivation of a stationary source unless a determination concerning shutdown has been made pursuant to the provisions of 9 VAC 5-20-220.

e. The use by any source of an alternative fuel or raw material, if the owner demonstrates to the board that, as a result of trial burns at their facility or other facilities or other sufficient data, the emissions resulting from the use of the alternative fuel or raw material supply are decreased.

2. In determining whether a source is exempt from the provisions of this article, the provisions of subsections B through D of this section are independent from the provisions of subsections E and F of this section. A source must be determined to be exempt both under the provisions of subsection B through D taken as a group and under the provisions of subsection E or F to be exempt from this article.

3. In determining whether a facility is exempt from the provisions of this article under the provisions of subsection B of this section, the definitions in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40 (9 VAC 5-40-10 et seq.) that would cover the facility if it were an existing source shall be used unless deemed inappropriate by the board.

4. Any owner claiming that a facility is exempt from this article under the provisions of this section shall keep records as may be necessary to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that the facility was exempt at the time a permit would have otherwise been required under this article.

B. Facilities as specified below shall be exempt from the provisions of this article as they pertain to construction, modification, reconstruction or relocation.

1. Fuel burning equipment units (external combustion units, not engines and turbines) as follows:

a. Using solid fuel with a maximum heat input of less than 1,000,000 Btu per hour.

b. Using liquid fuel with a maximum heat input of less than 10,000,000 Btu per hour.

c. Using liquid and gaseous fuel with a maximum heat input of less than 10,000,000 Btu per hour.

d. Using gaseous fuel with a maximum heat input of less than 50,000,000 Btu per hour.

2. Engines and turbines used for emergency purposes only and which do not exceed 500 hours of operation per year at a single stationary source as follows:

a. Gasoline engines with an aggregate rated brake (output) horsepower of less than 910 hp and gasoline engines powering electrical generators having an aggregate rated electrical power output of less than 611 kilowatts.

b. Diesel engines with an aggregate rated brake (output) horsepower of less than 1,675 hp and diesel engines powering electrical generators having an aggregate rated electrical power output of less than 1125 kilowatts.

c. Combustion gas turbines with an aggregate of less than 10,000,000 Btu per hour heat input (low heating value).

3. Engines that power mobile sources during periods of maintenance, repair or testing.

4. Volatile organic compound storage and transfer operations involving petroleum liquids and other volatile organic compounds with a vapor pressure less than 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute under actual storage conditions or, in the case of loading or processing, under actual loading or processing conditions; and any operation specified below:

a. Volatile organic compound transfer operations involving:

(1) Any tank of 2,000 gallons or less storage capacity; or

(2) Any operation outside the volatile organic compound emissions control areas designated in 9 VAC 5-20-206.

b. Volatile organic compound storage operations involving any tank of 40,000 gallons or less storage capacity.

5. Vehicle customizing coating operations, if production is less than 20 vehicles per day.

6. Vehicle refinishing operations.

7. Coating operations for the exterior of fully assembled aircraft or marine vessels.

8. Petroleum liquid storage and transfer operations involving petroleum liquids with a vapor pressure less than 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute under actual storage conditions or, in the case of loading or processing, under actual loading or processing conditions (kerosene and fuel oil used for household heating have vapor pressures of less than 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute under actual storage conditions; therefore, kerosene and fuel oil are not subject to the provisions of this article when used or stored at ambient temperatures); and any operation or facility specified below:

a. Gasoline bulk loading operations at bulk terminals located outside volatile organic compound emissions control areas designated in 9 VAC 5-20-206.

b. Gasoline dispensing facilities.

c. Gasoline bulk loading operations at bulk plants:

(1) With an expected daily throughput of less than 4,000 gallons, or

(2) Located outside volatile organic compound emissions control areas designated in 9 VAC 5-20-206.

d. Account/tank trucks; however, permits issued for gasoline storage/transfer facilities should include a provision that all associated account/tank trucks meet the same requirements as those trucks serving existing facilities.

e. Petroleum liquid storage operations involving:

- (1) Any tank of 40,000 gallons or less storage capacity;
- (2) Any tank of less than 420,000 gallons storage capacity for crude oil or condensate stored, processed or treated at a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer; or
- (3) Any tank storing waxy, heavy pour crude oil.

9. Petroleum dry cleaning plants with a total manufacturers' rated solvent dryer capacity less than 84 pounds as determined by the applicable new source performance standard in 9 VAC 5-50-410.

10. Any addition of, relocation of or change to a woodworking machine within a wood product manufacturing plant provided the system air movement capacity, expressed as the cubic feet per minute of air, is not increased and maximum control efficiency of the control system is not decreased.

11. Wood sawmills and planing mills primarily engaged in sawing rough lumber and timber from logs and bolts, or resawing cants and flitches into lumber, including box lumber and softwood cut stock; planing mills combined with sawmills; and separately operated planing mills which are engaged primarily in producing surfaced lumber and standard workings or patterns of lumber. This also includes facilities primarily engaged in sawing lath and railroad ties and in producing tobacco hogshead stock, wood chips, and snow fence lath. This exemption does not include any facility that engages in the kiln drying of lumber.

12. Exhaust flares at natural gas and coalbed methane extraction wells.

C. The exemption of new and relocated sources shall be determined as specified below:

1. Stationary sources with a potential to emit at rates less than all of the emission rates specified below shall be exempt from the provisions of this article pertaining to construction or relocation.

Pollutant	Emissions Rate
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen Oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur Dioxide	40 tpy
Particulate Matter	25 tpy

Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	15 tpy
Volatile organic compounds	25 tpy
Lead	0.6 tpy
Fluorides	3 tpy
Sulfuric Acid Mist	6 tpy
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	9 tpy
Total Reduced Sulfur (including H ₂ S)	9 tpy
Reduced Sulfur Compounds (including H ₂ S)	9 tpy
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ tpy
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	13 tpy
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as the sum of SO ₂ and HCl)	35 tpy
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	22 tpy

2. Facilities exempted by subsection B of this section shall not be included in the determination of potential to emit of a stationary source for purposes of exempting sources under this subsection.

3. If the particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions for a stationary source can be determined in a manner acceptable to the board and the stationary source is deemed

exempt using the emission rate for particulate matter (PM₁₀), the stationary source shall be considered to be exempt for particulate matter. If the emissions of particulate matter (PM₁₀) cannot be determined in a manner acceptable to the board, the emission rate for particulate matter shall be used to determine the exemption status.

D. The exemption of modified and reconstructed sources shall be determined as specified below:

1. Stationary sources with net emissions increases less than all of the emission rates specified below shall be exempt from the provisions of this article pertaining to modification or reconstruction.

Pollutant	Emissions Rate
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen Oxides	10 tpy
Sulfur Dioxide	10 tpy
Particulate Matter	15 tpy
Particulate matter PM ₁₀	10 tpy
Volatile organic compounds	10 tpy
Lead	0.6 tpy
Fluorides	3 tpy
Sulfuric Acid Mist	6 tpy
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	9 tpy
Total Reduced Sulfur	9 tpy
(including H ₂ S)	
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	9 tpy
(including H ₂ S)	
Municipal waste combustor organics	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ tpy
(measured as total tetra-through	

octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins

and dibenzofurans)

Municipal waste combustor metals	13 tpy
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(measured as particulate matter)

Municipal waste combustor acid gases	35 tpy
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(measured as the sum of SO₂ and HCl)

Municipal solid waste landfill emissions	22 tpy
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(measured as nonmethane organic compounds)

2. Facilities exempted by subsection B of this section shall not be included in the determination of net emissions increase of a stationary source for purposes of exempting sources under this subsection. However, any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are concurrent with a particular change shall be included in the determination of net emissions increase of a stationary source for purposes of exempting sources under this subsection; and if the change is not exempt, the other increases shall be subject to 9 VAC 5-50-260 C.

3. If the particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions for a stationary source can be determined in a manner acceptable to the board and the stationary source is deemed exempt using the emission rate for particulate matter (PM₁₀), the stationary source shall be considered to be exempt for particulate matter. If the emissions of particulate matter (PM₁₀) cannot be determined in a manner acceptable to the board, the emission rate for particulate matter shall be used to determine the exemption status.

E. Exemptions for stationary sources of toxic pollutants not subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be as follows:

1. Stationary sources exempt from the requirements of Article 5 (9 VAC 5-60-300 et seq.) of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60 as provided in 9 VAC 5-60-300 C 1, C 2, D or E shall be exempt from the provisions of this article.

2. Facilities as specified below shall not be exempt, regardless of size or emission rate, from the provisions of this article.

a. Incinerators, unless the incinerator is used exclusively as air pollution control equipment.

b. Ethylene oxide sterilizers.

c. Boilers, incinerators or industrial furnaces as defined in 40 CFR 260.10 and subject to 9 VAC 20 Chapter 60 (9 VAC 20-60-10 et seq.).

F. Any source category or portion of a source category subject to the federal hazardous air pollutant new source review program shall be exempt from the provisions of this article if specifically exempted from that program by 40 CFR Part 61 or 63.

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